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tration at The Hague all differences arising under the construction of treaties; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting, holding in reserve its opinion on the merits of the question in dispute, emphatically demands that, if the attempt to reach an agreement by diplomatic means be unsuccessful, the settlement of the controversy be referred, without hesitation, to international arbitration; and,

Resolved, further, That this meeting calls upon all the churches, and on all organized bodies of men and women who favor goodwill and concord among nations, to adopt resolutions of a like tenor, to the end that the Government of the United States may know that the American people with this controversy settled honorably by mutual agreement, if possible, and, failing that, by arbitration.

War Victims Relief Fund.

Following the example set by their predecessors forty years ago in connection with the Franco-Prussian war, the English Friends have created a War Victims' Relief Fund for the aid of the sufferers in the Balkan regions. This fund, which has now reached more than ten thousand pounds and is continually growing through gifts of both British and American Friends, is being administered by a committee sent out from England, among whose membership Dr. J. Rendel Harris, Stephen Hobhouse, James B. Crosfield, and Henry M. Wallis are prominent. No discrimination is made in the distribution of relief between the wounded and sick of the Allied armies and those of the Turkish forces. The scenes of suffering and distress with which the members of the committee have come in contact beggar description. Between Tchatalja and Constantinople not a train passed up to the capital without sick soldiers on board, some of whom died on the way, and their bodies were pitched out by the side of the track without even the train being stopped. In the Bulgarian villages, where no business of any kind was doing because the men had all gone to the front, the distress was very great. In one town of 15,000 inhabitants no less than 4,000 were in need. Some days members of the relief committee have worked from 5 o'clock in the morning till long after midnight. Across the Bosphorus, in Asia Minor, whither more than fifty thousand Turks had fled for refuge from the Allied armies, great suffering and want were also found among the women and children. All that this and other relief bodies, including the Red Cross and the Red Crescent, have been able to do has hardly touched the fringes of the distress.

Among the Peace Organizations.

The Autumnal Conference of the British Peace Society was held at Dundee, Scotland, October 11-14, 1912. The attendance during the four days was good. The reception with which the proceedings opened was attended by representatives of many Dundee societies. A special feature of the conference was an open-air meet-

ing held on Saturday evening in Albert Square, at which eloquent addresses were made by Councillor Shanks, of Glasgow, and Councillor Scrymgeour, of Dundee. On Sunday many of the ministers of the city made peace the subject of their discourses. The speakers at the conference were Dr. Darby, secretary of the society, who presented "The Claim of the New Pacifism"; Dr. Walter Walsh, who urged that the pacifists must not only show that war does not pay, but also that it is not *right*; Rev. John Beveridge, who believed that if Germany and Great Britain could be brought into harmonious relations, general disarmament would be quickly realized; D. M. Mason, M. P.; Mr. Joseph Dobbie, Miss Husband, Mr. Churchill, and Mrs. R. A. Watson. Resolutions were adopted deploring the strained relations between Great Britain and Germany, expressing deep regret over the breaking out of war in the Balkan peninsula, and condemning the movement throughout the British Empire to introduce universal military service.

A peace society, with a body of strong office-bearers, was formed in the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, on the 24th of October, 1912. The society will co-operate with the University Sociological Society. Two weeks later Mr. Carnegie sent the following letter to the secretary:

Dear Mr. Sutherland:

Yours of October 17th received. I am greatly pleased to hear of the proposed movement for a peace society. I consider the killing of man by man the greatest crime that can be perpetrated. It is to be looked back to in future ages as we now look back upon man eating man. I have a decided opinion that it is a much greater crime we commit in our day in killing each other than the cannibals did in eating their fellows. It is simply disgraceful that in the twentieth century we have still to deplore the ravages of "the foulest fiend ever vomited from the mouth of hell." I should like to be the first subscriber to the Aberdeen University Peace Society if I may be permitted. Please put me down for £500 if you succeed.

Very truly yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

The British National Peace Council (187 St. Stephen's House, Westminster, London, S. W.) has just published the Peace Year Book for 1913. It contains, as the previous three volumes have done, a great variety of useful information on the peace movement and some valuable general articles. The price is one shilling.

The Buffalo Peace Society has a large amount of practical work in contemplation for the immediate future, and is planning to secure an executive secretary who will be able to prosecute energetically the various activities contemplated. The annual meeting of the society on December 16 was a very interesting one. After the business was transacted, Bishop Burt, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has spent more than twenty-five years in Europe, gave a most instructive address on "Present Conditions in Europe." The Balkan war, he believed, was entirely unavoidable, on account of the centuries of oppression and cruelty which had preceded it. The Bishop, who is enthusiastic in his support of the peace cause, declared that the movement is making great headway in Europe, especially among

the working classes. Superintendent Emerson, of the Buffalo public schools, gave a report of the extended peace work done in the schools of the city, not only on special occasions, but whenever opportunity offers. An interesting address was made by Mr. G. Barrett Rich, Jr., a leader of the Boy Scout Movement in Buffalo, who declared that "The Boy Scouts of America" is in no sense a military organization, not permitting the use of firearms or military drill. The co-operation of the organization in furtherance of international arbitration and peace may be depended on.

The Maryland Peace Society held its fourth annual meeting in McCoy Hall, Baltimore, on Tuesday evening, January 28. A representative audience of about 300 was present. Mr. Eugene Levering, president of the National Bank of Commerce, presided, and during the business exercises was elected president of the Society in place of Theodore Marburg, who had resigned on account of his appointment as Minister to the Court of Belgium. Mr. Andrew B. Wood was chosen secretary in place of Edward C. Wilson, who had declined re-election on account of his numerous educational duties. The annual report made by the secretary showed that the Society had 250 members, and that it had carried on a valuable propaganda in the State by lectures and its quarterly paper, which had been mailed regularly to 10,000 addresses. The main address of the evening was made by Senator T. E. Burton, who, after devoting a few minutes to discussing the history of arbitration as an agency for peace, analyzed in a most interesting way the Panama Canal tolls situation, and urged in the strongest terms the repeal of the provision exempting coastwise ships from paying tolls or the reference of the question raised by the British government to arbitration. Secretary Trueblood spoke briefly on the lessons of the Balkan war. Dr. Thomas H. Lewis, president of Western Maryland College and president of the Maryland branch of the American School Peace League, gave an admirable address on "The School-teacher as the Advance Agent of Peace," which our friends will enjoy reading in this number of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*.

At the annual meeting of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain, was elected president and Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard University, vice-president. Dr. James Brown Scott, of the Carnegie Peace Endowment, was chosen secretary and J. C. Schmidlap, of Cincinnati, treasurer. The members chosen for the Executive Committee were: Theodore Marburg, Minister to Belgium; John Hays Hammond, Governor Simeon E. Baldwin, Prof. W. W. Willoughby, of Johns Hopkins, and Henry B. F. Macfarland, of Washington. The addresses given at the conference, a number of which were very able, will be published in full in the proceedings.

The Japan Peace Society and the American Peace Society of Japan have started a publication in the interests of the peace cause. The new organ, the first issue of which appeared in December, will be published monthly under the title "The Japan Peace Movement." The price to residents in the Japanese empire is 56 sen (28 cents); to subscribers in foreign countries 74 sen (37 cents). The first issue is in small magazine form, printed on good paper, and contains 36 pages, the first

eight of which are in English. The Japanese department is entitled *Heiwa Jiho*. The paper is the successor to *Heiwa*, which was published for a few years by the Japan Peace Society and later by private individuals. We congratulate our colleagues in Japan on this new organ of their work and wish for the paper a long and most useful career.

The *Korrespondenz des Verbandes für Internationale Verständigung* (Dr. Robert Piloty, Würzburg; Dr. Hanus Dorn, München) has commenced its second year. The January number contains articles on Current German Politics, the Spanish-French Morocco Treaty, the Peace of Lausanne, etc. The publishers ought to change the form of the sheet so as to make it more suitable for preservation.

The Intercollegiate Peace Association (Prof. S. F. Weston, secretary, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio) has had a most successful year in 1912, as the report just issued by the secretary shows. Colleges and universities in eleven States participated in the prize contests organized by the Association. Not less than eighty of the leading colleges and universities in the eleven States held local contests, and at least three hundred orations were written and delivered by undergraduates. The Association spent about \$3,000 during the year, \$1,800 of which was given in prizes in the State and National contests. The purpose of these contests is not primarily oratorical, but to cultivate in the young men of the colleges and universities beliefs and sentiments which will insure their future interest and activity in the cause of international arbitration and peace. The Association could do very much more in this most fruitful field if it had sufficient funds with which to employ the entire time of a secretary and do more in the way of prizes. It is expected that fifteen States or more will participate in the contests held this spring.

Edwin D. Mead, director of the World Peace Foundation, has been on a three weeks' lecture trip through the West. He has spoken at Michigan University, the Normal College at Ypsilanti, the Chicago City Club and a number of other Chicago organizations, at the Omaha University and Theological School, in several of the Omaha churches, at the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln; at Des Moines, Cleveland, Erie, Rochester, etc. Many of the meetings have been large and enthusiastic and the addresses received with much favor.

The World Peace Foundation (29A Beacon street, Boston, Mass.) has just published in its monthly Bulletin, a pamphlet of 36 pages, the account of its work in 1912. It contains the annual report of the managing director, Edwin D. Mead, to the trustees; the report of Dr. David Starr Jordan on his lectures and extended public-speaking trips; the report of Dr. James A. Macdonald on his work in arousing public opinion in Canada and the United States; the report of George W. Nasmyth on his work among students in Germany and this country; that of Denys P. Myers on his research and publicity work, and that of collecting a reference library; that of Mrs. Anna S. Duryea on her labors among women's organizations, and that of Miss Anna B. Eckstein on her campaign in Europe for the World Petition.

On January 4 Dr. Tryon, director of the New England Department of the American Society, spoke at the Berwick Woman's Club, South Berwick, Maine, on "The Rise of the World Peace Movement," and on January 6 before the Woman's Club of Plymouth, New Hampshire, on "How the World is Organized for Peace." The Yale *Law Journal* for January has printed an article by him on "A Permanent Court of International Justice," which the Massachusetts Peace Society is having printed in pamphlet form for circulation among publicists. This article was written at the request of Mr. Root for the last annual meeting of the American Society of International Law. It was prepared as a suggestion to the program committee of the Third Hague Conference.

Brief Peace Notes.

... In his New Year's greetings, sent out on December 30, Andrew Carnegie says that "international peace is not a party question in the Republic. Democratic Presidents and statesmen, equally with Republicans, are its zealous champions. I venture the prediction that negotiations will soon be resumed under the most favorable conditions between Britain, France, and America—Germany gladly co-operating as before. In such a holy cause there can be no such word as fail. Sooner or later the killing of men in battle is to be banished from civilized lands."

... During November and December four large meetings devoted to the peace movement were held in Buffalo, in addition to the activities of the Buffalo Peace Society. These were a large meeting of the Buffalo Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; a meeting of the Buffalo branch of the American School Peace League, under the auspices of the State Teachers' Convention, at which addresses were made by President King, of Oberlin; Assistant Superintendent Edson, of New York city; Wilbur F. Gordy, of Massachusetts, and Fannie Fern Andrews, of Boston, and two meetings addressed by the Baroness von Suttner.

... Ex-President Roosevelt holds, as expressed in a letter to Dr. Lyman Abbott and published in *The Outlook*, that "it is a matter of honorable obligation on our part to live up to that arbitration treaty (of 1908) in spirit and letter, and that therefore if the question (of the Panama Canal tolls) cannot be settled in some other way we must refer it to The Hague Court for arbitration."

... In response to an inquiry made by the *New York World*, leading educators of the country have expressed themselves overwhelmingly in favor of either amending promptly the Panama Canal Tolls Act or of submitting the question of the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1901 to arbitration, as asked by Great Britain.

... At the annual dinner of the Holland Society at the Waldorf on January 16 Mr. Carnegie paid the following tribute to Holland:

"Holland stands supreme and alone among the nations as having in our own day held in its capital, The Hague, the Peace Conference which was called by the Emperor of Russia, which, to the surprise of many and the joy of all, succeeded in creating an international

tribunal for the settlement of international disputes. The civilized world never before took so great a bound forward, and history is to record that from the day of this meeting of the nations in friendly brotherhood, desirous of banishing the foulest blot upon civilization—the killing of man by man in battle—the world's triumphant march began to 'peace on earth; among men good will.'"

... Early in January the Senate passed the bill authorizing the President to appoint a Peace Centennial Committee of seven members to aid in appropriately celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent and the one hundred years of Anglo-American peace. The members are to serve without pay, but \$100,000 is appropriated for expenses.

... The new Japanese cabinet, under the premiership of Prince Katsura, has decided to abandon the project planned by the last cabinet of increasing the army by two divisions. It will also limit its naval program to maintaining the normal standard without increase.

... The current naval rivalry is invading in an intensified way all the naval powers. France during 1912 carried her naval construction to the unprecedented amount of over 100,000 tons. The new naval program of Mr. Delcassé will greatly accelerate construction in the navy yards this year. Seventeen dreadnaughts and superdreadnaughts are included in the new program. A new 34 centimeter gun, said to surpass any other in existence, will be mounted on the new ships.

... President Taft continues to take advantage of every suitable opportunity to declare his belief in the early coming of general world peace. At the seventieth anniversary of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith in New York on January 19 he said:

"The time is past when civilized men want war, even though war at present seems the only way in which to settle differences between great Powers. I had a dream myself not long ago, a dream that we were going to take one grand step toward peace among all nations. I dreamed everything could be arbitrated. But I awoke to find that many distinguished lawyers in the Senate believed it would detract from the dignity of the Senate if they bound themselves not to do something that years hence they might feel called on to do. That was my dream and my awakening. But I feel sure that universal peace will come. We have gone beyond the time when we must go out and shoot one another to settle differences of opinion."

... The Treaty of Lausanne, the treaty which closed the Tripolitan war between Italy and Turkey, was ratified by the Italian Chamber of Deputies on December 4 by a vote of 335 to 24. The opponents were Socialists.

... A Golden Rule Calendar, to hang on the wall, has been prepared by Mrs. M. E. Fox and published by Arthur L. Humphreys, 187 Piccadilly, London, W. It is 8½ by 6½ inches and contains extracts from well-known writers on the subject of peace. The price is six pence (12 cents) net.

... An International Students' Union was founded in Heidelberg, Germany, on December 16. There was a large attendance of students, both German and foreign. Among the speakers was Dr. George W. Nas-